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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/917,729	07/31/2001	Masahiro Terada	0879-0345P	1253

2292 7590 03/08/2006

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EXAMINER

SHIN, KYUNG H

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2143

DATE MAILED: 03/08/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/917,729

Applicant(s)

TERADA, MASAHIRO

Examiner

Kyung H. Shin

Art Unit

2143

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 09 December 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-42 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-42 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. This action is responding to application amendment filed 12/9/2005.
2. Claims 1 - 42 are pending. Claims 5, 6, 9, 10, 16, 18, 20 - 24, 28, 32, 34, 36 are amended. Claims 38 - 42 are new. Independent claims are 1, 3, 5, 8, 9, 10, 16, 18, 20, 32, 34, 36.

Response to Arguments

3. Applicant's arguments filed 12/9/2005 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Response to Remarks

- 3.1 Applicant argues that the referenced prior art does not disclose "... a communications apparatus ..." and "... a server system ..."

The Parulski (6,836,617) prior art discloses a communications apparatus consisting of a service center, a server with the capability for the network transmission of image data. (see Parulski col. 5, lines 37-40: display system ; col. 4, lines 26-30: product customization center (i.e. service center) with image processing capabilities; col. 5, lines 6-9; col. 4, lines 63-65: network server, network communication capabilities)

- 3.2 Applicant argues that the referenced prior art does not disclose "... transmission of identification information for a camera ..."

Art Unit: 2143

The Parulski (6,836,617) and Noro (6,646,677) prior art combination discloses the capability for the network transmission of identification information for a camera. (see Noro col. 8, lines 47-51: camera identification information transmitted between network connected systems (i.e. entities))

3.3 Applicant argues that the set of referenced prior art is “... *non-analogous art* ...”

The Parulski (6,836,617), Noro (6,646,677), Jebens (6,332,146), and Sloane (5,918,211) set of referenced prior art is analogous art. The referenced prior art discloses a digital image management and processing system with network communication capabilities.

(a) Parulski (6,836,617) prior art: (see Parulski col. 2, lines 52-54: image management, network communications)

(b) Noro (6,646,677) prior art: (see Noro col. 6, lines 38-44: image management, network communications)

(c) Jebens (6,332,146) prior art: (see Jebens col. 2, lines 15-18; col. 2, lines 32-34: image management capability ; col. 2, lines 40-42: network communications)

(d) Sloane (5,918,211) prior art: (see Sloane col. 4, lines 3-8: image management capability ; col. 7, lines 15-22: network communications)

3.4 Applicant argues that the referenced prior art does not disclose “... *the usage of a password in the authentication process* ...”

The Parulski (6,836,617) and Jebens (6,332,146) prior art combination discloses the capability to utilize a password within an authentication process.

Art Unit: 2143

(see Jebens col. 11, lines 32-42; col. 11, line 62 - col. 12, line 3; col. 20, lines 29-36: password capability)

- 3.5 Applicant argues that the referenced prior art does not disclose “... *a service menu for a user* ...”

The Parulski (6,836,617) prior art discloses the capability to display a menu with options, which displays of a set of available services for a user. (see Parulski col. 5, lines 37-40: display system ; col. 17, lines 10-18; col. 3, lines 55-60; col. 18, lines 4-6: menu of available services (i.e. image processing (upload/storage) entry in menu))

- 3.6 Applicant argues that the referenced prior art does not disclose “... *after-sales history information* ...”

The Parulski (6,836,617) prior art discloses the capability for the transmission of information between the user and the service center. (see Puralski col. 20, lines 39-45: user accounting information processed) The Parulski (6,836,617) and Sloane (5,918,211) prior art combination discloses the capability to collect and process after-sales information. The combination includes the capability to transmit this type of information between a user and a image management system. (see Sloane col. 4, lines 28-32; col. 7, lines 30-41: after-sales history information maintained and processed)

- 3.7 Applicant argues that the a primary reference and a secondary reference combination under 35 U.S.C. § 103 is not allowed due to nonobviousness.

The test for obviousness is not whether the features of a secondary reference may

Art Unit: 2143

be bodily incorporated into the structure of the primary reference; nor is it that the claimed invention must be expressly suggested in any one or all of the references. Rather, the test is what the combined teachings of the references would have suggested to those of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981). Furthermore, in response to applicant's arguments against the reference individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

Claim Rejection - 35 USC § 103

4. **Claims 1 - 8, 10 - 15, 20 - 22, 24 - 26, 28 - 30, 32, 40, 41** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Parulski** (US Patent No. 6,836,617) in view of **Noro et al.** (US Patent No. 6,646,677).

Regarding Claim 1, Parulski discloses a communication apparatus, comprising:

- b) a displaying device that displays the images received from the camera by the first communication device and displays a service menu showing services offered by a service center for the user; (see Parulski col. 6, lines 18-22; col. 12, lines 34-41; col. 17, lines 10-18; col. 19, lines 49-54: network connected server, image display device, service menu utilized)

- c) a selecting device that selects an image among the images displayed by the displaying device and selects a service among the services displayed by the displaying device; (see Parulski col. 12, lines 34-41; col. 19, lines 49-54: select image for processing, menu capabilities (i.e. select a service)) and

Parulski discloses a communications apparatus that receives images. see Parulski col. 4, lines 26-30: product customization center (i.e. service center) with image processing capabilities; col. 5, lines 6-9; col. 4, lines 63-65: network server, network communication capabilities; col. 17, lines 16-18: image upload capability) Parulski does not specifically disclose the transmission of identification information for a camera device of a user.

However, Noro discloses:

Parulski does not disclose identification information for a camera device of a user. However, Noro discloses:

- a) identification information of a camera owned by a user from the camera; (see Noro col. 8, lines 47-51; col. 12, lines 50-56: transfer of identification information for a camera device)
- d) a second communication device that transmits the identification information, (see Noro col. 8, lines 47-51; col. 12, lines 50-56: transfer of identification information for a camera device)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Parulski to enable the transmission of identification information for a user camera device as taught by Noro. One of ordinary skill in the art

Art Unit: 2143

would be motivated to employ Noro in order to optimize real-time camera control for a client having access control. (see Noro col. 3, lines 48-52: "*... On the other hand, in order to satisfactorily attain camera control at the client having the right of camera access, images are preferably reproduced in real time so as to recognize images of the sensed object in real time ...*")

Regarding Claim 2, Parulski discloses the communication apparatus as defined in claim 1, wherein:

- a) the first communication device automatically starts communicating with the camera when the user connects the camera with the first communication device; (see Parulski col. 13, lines 46-50: images displayed when connected to camera) and
- b) the second communication device starts communicating with the service center through the network as need arises. (see Parulski col. 17, lines 10-18; col. 19, lines 49-54: menu initiated actions to initiate processing by server)

Regarding Claim 3, Parulski discloses a server, comprising:

- a) a communication device that receives information of a camera owned by a user from the user; (see Parulski col. 20, lines 15-23: database accessed to retrieve user personalization information that designates particular user camera)
- b) a recording device that records the information and a service menu showing services to be offered to the user; (see Parulski col. 18, lines 27-30; col. 19, lines 49-54: database user personalization information, service menu utilized) and

Art Unit: 2143

- c) a reading device that reads the service menu from the recording device according to the information; wherein the communication device transmits the service menu to the user. (see Parulski col. 19, lines 49-54: menu capabilities utilized to process services)

Parulski does not disclose identification information for a camera device of a user. However, Noro discloses identification information for a user camera. (see Noro col. 8, lines 47-51; col. 12, lines 50-56: transfer of identification information for a camera device)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Parulski to enable the transmission of identification information for a user camera device as taught by Noro. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to employ Noro in order to optimize real-time camera control for a client having access control. (see Noro col. 3, lines 48-52)

Regarding Claims 4, 7, 12, 15, Parulski discloses the server and service center as defined in claims 3, 5, 10, 13, further comprising:

- a) a payment information recording device that records the identification information and a method of payment; (see Parulski col. 8, lines 31-37; col. 8, lines 44-49: payment capabilities for provided services)
- b) a payment method reading device that reads the method of payment from the payment information recording device according to the identification information

Art Unit: 2143

received; (see Parulski col. 8, lines 31-37; col. 8, lines 44-49: payment capabilities for provided services) and

- c) a charge receiving device that receives a charge for a service in accordance with the method of payment read by the payment method reading device. (see Parulski col. 8, lines 31-37; col. 8, lines 44-49: payment charged to financial institution)

Regarding Claim 5, Parulski discloses a server, comprising:

- a) a communication device that receives information of a camera owned by a user from the user; (see Parulski col. 20, lines 15-23: database accessed to retrieve user personalization information that designates particular user camera)
- b) a recording device that records user setting information on the user associated with the identification information and a service menu showing services to be offered to the user; (see Parulski col. 18, lines 27-30; col. 19, lines 49-54: database user personalization information, service menu utilized) and
- c) a device that reads the service menu from the recording device according to the information; wherein the communication device transmits the service menu to the user. (see Parulski col. 19, lines 49-54: menu capabilities utilized to process services)

Parulski does not disclose identification information for a camera device of a user. However, Noro discloses identification information for a user camera. (see Noro col. 8, lines 47-51; col. 12, lines 50-56: transfer of identification information

Art Unit: 2143

for a camera device)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Parulski to enable the transmission of identification information for a user camera device as taught by Noro. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to employ Noro in order to optimize real-time camera control for a client having access control. (see Noro col. 3, lines 48-52)

Regarding Claim 6, Parulski discloses the server as defined in claims 5, wherein the user setting information includes at least one of the following: a delivery address, a distribution destination of image or audio data, a financial source, a password, an address, a name, a gender, a birthday and an age. (see Parulski col. 4, lines 1-4: user information (i.e. name, address, e-mail address))

Regarding Claim 8, Parulski discloses a server, comprising:

- a) a communication device that receives information of a camera owned by a user from the user; (see Parulski col. 20, lines 15-23: database accessed to retrieve user personalization information that designates particular user camera)
- b) a recording device that records the information and utility data showing services used by the user; (see Parulski col. 18, lines 27-30: database user personalization (i.e. utility) data used to provide offered services)

Art Unit: 2143

- c) a reading device that reads the utility data from the recording device according to the information; (see Parulski col. 18, lines 27-30: database accessed to retrieve user personalization (i.e. utility) data providing user services) and
- d) a determining device that determines an order of services in a service menu to be offered to the user in accordance with the utility data; (see Parulski col. 7, line 66 - col. 8, line 4; col. 17, lines 10-18; col. 19, lines 49-54: preferred menu offerings capabilities utilized)
- e) wherein the communication device transmits the service menu showing the services in the order determined by the determining device. (see Parulski col. 17, lines 10-18; col. 19, lines 49-54: menu capabilities utilized)

Parulski does not disclose identification information for a camera device of a user. However, Noro discloses identification information for a user camera. (see Noro col. 8, lines 47-51; col. 12, lines 50-56: transfer of identification information for a camera device)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Parulski to enable the transmission of identification information for a user camera device as taught by Noro. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to employ Noro in order to optimize real-time camera control for a client having access control. (see Noro col. 3, lines 48-52)

Regarding Claim 10, Parulski discloses a service center, comprising:

- a) a communication device that receives identification information of a camera owned by a user and service information, or the identification information, an image and the service information from the user; (see Parulski col. 20, lines 15-23: database accessed to retrieve user personalization information that designates particular user camera)
- b) a recording device that records user information on the user associated with the identification information; (see Parulski col. 18, lines 27-30: database user personalization (i.e. utility) data used to provide offered services) and
- c) a device that reads from the recording device the user information associated with the identification information received by the communication device to specify the user, and provides a service corresponding to the service information to the user. (see Parulski col. 18, lines 27-30: database accessed to retrieve user personalization (i.e. utility) data providing user services)

Regarding Claims 11, 14, Parulski discloses the service center as defined in claims 10, 13, wherein the user information includes at least one of the following: a delivery address, a distribution destination of image or audio data, a financial source, a password, an address, a name, a gender, a birthday and an age. (see Parulski col. 4, lines 1-4: user information (i.e. name, address, e-mail address))

Regarding Claim 13, Parulski discloses the service center as defined in claim 10, wherein the service includes at least one of the following: an image or audio distributing service, an image printing service, a service for publicly opening an image on a network,

Art Unit: 2143

and a service for saving an image in a server. (see Parulski col. 3, lines 55-60; col. 17, lines 16-18; col. 19, line 66 - col. 20, line 3: image processing system, upload (i.e. save) image to a server for distribution)

Regarding Claim 20, Parulski discloses a service method, comprising the following steps of:

- b) displaying the images and a service menu showing services to be offered by a service center on a displaying device of the communication apparatus; (see Parulski col. 12, lines 34-41; col. 19, lines 49-54: display images, menu capabilities utilized)
- c) selecting a service from the service menu, or selecting the service and an image among the images; (see Parulski col. 19, lines 49-54: menu capabilities utilized (i.e. select image or service)) and

Parulski does not disclose identification information for a camera device of a user.

However, Noro discloses identification information for a user camera. (see Noro col. 8, lines 47-51; col. 12, lines 50-56: transfer of identification information for a camera device)

- a) receiving images from a camera connected with a communication apparatus; (see Parulski col. 12, lines 34-41: image display device)
- d) transmitting the identification information and service information indicating the service selected, or the identification information, the service information and the

images through a network. (see Noro col. 8, lines 47-51: camera identification information transmitted between network connected systems (i.e. entities))

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Parulski to enable the transmission of identification information for a user camera device as taught by Noro. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to employ Noro in order to optimize real-time camera control for a client having access control. (see Noro col. 3, lines 48-52)

Regarding Claims 21, 22, Parulski discloses the service method as defined in claims 20, wherein:

- c) the server reads from the recording device the user information associated with the information received by the communication apparatus from the service center and transmits the read user information to the service center. (see Parulski col. 5, lines 6-9: network server ; col. 6, lines 18-22; col. 19, lines 49-54: network connected server, menu capabilities utilized (i.e. response transmitted to server))

Parulski does not specifically disclose the transmission of identification information for a camera device of a user. However, Noro discloses identification information for a user camera. (see Noro col. 8, lines 47-51; col. 12, lines 50-56: transfer of identification information for a camera device)

- a) the communication apparatus connects to the service center and transmits the information and the image to the service center; (see Parulski col. 4, lines 26-30:

Art Unit: 2143

product customization center (i.e. service center) with image processing capabilities; col. 5, lines 6-9; col. 4, lines 63-65: network server, network communication capabilities ; col. 17, lines 16-18; col. 19, line 66 - col. 20, line 3: upload image to server)

- b) the server which communicates with the communication apparatus through the network has a recording device that records the information and user information on the user; (see Parulski col. 5, lines 6-9: network server ; col. 6, lines 18-22; col. 18, lines 27-30; col. 20, lines 39-45: network connected server, database user personalization information)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Parulski to enable the transmission of identification information for a user camera device as taught by Noro. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to employ Noro in order to optimize real-time camera control for a client having access control. (see Noro col. 3, lines 48-52)

Regarding Claim 24, Parulski discloses the service method as defined in claim 20, wherein:

- a) a server which communicates with the communication apparatus through the network has a recording device that records the service menu associated with the information and the service menu; (see Parulski col. 6, lines 18-22; col. 18, lines 27-30: network connected server, database user personalization

Art Unit: 2143

information ;: menu of available services (i.e. image processing (upload/storage) entry in menu)) and

- b) the server selects from the recording device the service menu associated with the information from the user and transmits the selected service menu to the user. (see Parulski col. 6, lines 18-22; col. 19, lines 49-54 ; col. 17, lines 10-18; col. 3, lines 55-60; col. 18, lines 4-6: network connected server, menu capabilities utilized)

Parulski does not specifically disclose identification information for a camera device of a user. However, Noro discloses identification information for a user camera. (see Noro col. 8, lines 47-51; col. 12, lines 50-56: transfer of identification information for a camera device)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Parulski to enable the transmission of identification information for a user camera device as taught by Noro. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to employ Noro in order to optimize real-time camera control for a client having access control. (see Noro col. 3, lines 48-52)

Regarding Claims 25, 26, 29, 30, Parulski discloses the service method as defined in claims 24, 28, wherein:

- a) the communication apparatus connects to the service center and transmits the information and the image to the service center; (see Parulski col. 17, lines 16-18; col. 19, line 66 - col. 20, line 3: upload image to server)

Art Unit: 2143

- b) the server which communicates with the communication apparatus through the network has a recording device that records the information and user information on the user; (see Parulski col. 6, lines 18-22; col. 18, lines 27-30; col. 20, lines 39-45: network connected server, database user personalization information) and
- c) the server reads the user information from the recording device on reception of the information from the service center and transmits the user information to the service center. (see Parulski col. 6, lines 18-22; col. 19, lines 49-54: network connected server, menu capabilities utilized (i.e. response transmitted to server))

Parulski does not disclose identification information for a camera device of a user.

However, Noro discloses identification information for a user camera. (see Noro col. 8, lines 47-51; col. 12, lines 50-56: transfer of identification information for a camera device)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Parulski to enable the transmission of identification information for a user camera device as taught by Noro. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to employ Noro in order to optimize real-time camera control for a client having access control. (see Noro col. 3, lines 48-52)

Regarding Claim 28, Parulski discloses the service method as defined in claim 20, wherein:

- a) a server which communicates with the communication apparatus through the network has a recording device that records the information and utility information related to services used by the user; (see Parulski col. 6, lines 18-22; col. 18, lines 27-30; col. 19, lines 49-54: server system, database (i.e. records), user personalization information, menu capabilities) and
- b) the server reads from the recording device the utility information associated with the information received from the user, determines an order of the services in the service menu in accordance with the utility information, and transmits the read service menu in the order to the user. (see Parulski col. 5, lines 37-40: display system ; col. 17, lines 10-18; col. 19, lines 49-54; col. 3, lines 55-60; col. 18, lines 4-6: menu of available services (i.e. image processing (upload/storage) entry in menu))

Parulski does not specifically disclose identification information for a camera device of a user . However, Noro discloses identification information for a user camera. (see Noro col. 8, lines 47-51; col. 12, lines 50-56: transfer of identification information for a camera device)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Parulski to enable the transmission of identification information for a user camera device as taught by Noro. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to employ Noro in order to optimize real-time camera control for a client having access control. (see Noro col. 3, lines 48-52)

Art Unit: 2143

Regarding Claim 32, Parulski discloses a service method in which a recording device records user information on a user of a camera associated with identification information of the camera, and at least one of the following is offered: an image or audio distributing service, an image printing service, a service for publicly opening an image on a network, and a service for saving an image in a server, said service method comprising the steps of:

- a) receiving the information and service information indicating a service, or receiving the information, an image and the service information from the user; reading from the recording device the user information associated with the received information to specify the user, and providing the service to the user. (see Parulski col. 18, lines 27-30; col. 7, line 66 - col. 8, line 4; col. 17, lines 10-18; col. 19, lines 49-54: database containing user personalization information, menu capabilities to provide services)

Parulski does not specifically disclose identification information for a camera device of a user. However, Noro discloses identification information for a user camera. (see Noro col. 8, lines 47-51; col. 12, lines 50-56: transfer of identification information for a camera device)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Parulski to enable the transmission of identification information for a user camera device as taught by Noro. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to employ Noro in order to optimize real-time camera

control for a client having access control. (see Noro col. 3, lines 48-52)

Regarding Claim 40, Parulski discloses the server as defined in claim 3, wherein the reading device reads the service menu according to a function of the camera. (see Parulski col. 5, lines 37-40: display system ; col. 17, lines 10-18; col. 3, lines 55-60; col. 18, lines 4-6: menu of available services (i.e. image processing (upload/storage) entry in menu)) Parulski does not specifically disclose the transfer of identification information for a user camera. However, Noro discloses wherein the camera that is specified by the identification information. (see Noro col. 8, lines 47-51: camera identification information transmitted between network connected systems (i.e. entities))

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Parulski to enable the transmission of identification information for a user camera device as taught by Noro. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to employ Noro in order to optimize real-time camera control for a client having access control. (see Noro col. 3, lines 48-52)

Regarding Claim 41, Parulski discloses the server as defined in claim 3, wherein the recording device reads the service menu according to a user of the camera. (see Parulski col. 5, lines 37-40: display system ; col. 17, lines 10-18; col. 3, lines 55-60; col. 18, lines 4-6: menu of available services (i.e. image processing (upload/storage) entry in menu)) Parulski does not specifically disclose the transfer of identification information for a user camera. However, Noro discloses wherein the camera that is specified by the

Art Unit: 2143

identification information. (see Noro col. 8, lines 47-51: camera identification information transmitted between network connected systems (i.e. entities))

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Parulski to enable the transmission of identification information for a user camera device as taught by Noro. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to employ Noro in order to optimize real-time camera control for a client having access control. (see Noro col. 3, lines 48-52)

5. **Claims 9, 23, 27, 31, 38, 39** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Parulski-Noro** and further in view of **Jebens et al.** (US Patent No. 6,332,146).

Regarding Claim 9, Parulski discloses a server, comprising:

- a) a communication device that receives information of a camera owned by a user from the user; (see Parulski col. 12, lines 34-41: image data from camera displayed)
- b) a recording device that records the information; (see Parulski col. 18, lines 27-30: database storage of user information)
- c) a verifying device that reads from the recording device associated with the information received by the communication device; (see Parulski col. 18, lines 27-30: database user personalization information accessed based on user) and

Art Unit: 2143

- d) a device that allows services to the user. (see Parulski col. 19, lines 49-54: menu capabilities utilized)

Parulski does not specifically disclose the usage of passwords. However, Noro discloses the usage of identification information for the camera (see Noro col. 8, lines 47-51; col. 12, lines 50-56: transfer of identification information for a camera device), and Jebens discloses (a) a password associated, (c) verifies the received password received by the communications device with read password, (d) prohibits the services to the user when the password are different. (see Jebens col. 2, lines 15-18; col. 11, lines 32-42; col. 11, line 62 - col. 12, line 3; col. 20, lines 29-36: image processing system, password utilization by image processing system)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Parulski to enable the transmission of identification information for a user camera device as taught by Noro, and to enable the usage of a password for authentication as taught by Jebens. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to employ Noro in order to optimize real-time camera control for a client having access control. (see Noro col. 3, lines 48-52), and to employ Jebens in order to efficiently reuse digital imagery and reduce costs and difficulties (see Jebens col. 2, lines 8-12: "*... costs and difficulties can arise in instances where it becomes desirable to re-use a digital asset in a different publication or in a different format altogether (e.g., utilizing an image from a*

movie in an advertizing brochure) ... ").

Regarding Claim 23, Parulski discloses the service method as defined in claims 20, wherein:

- a) the server which communicates with the communication apparatus through the network has a recording device that records the identification information and a password of the user; (see Parulski col. 4, lines 26-30: product customization center (i.e. service center) with image processing capabilities; col. 5, lines 6-9; col. 4, lines 63-65: network server, network communication capabilities) and
- b) the server reads from the recording device the password associated with the received identification information verifies a password received from the user with the password read from the recording device, and then allows the service when the passwords are the same or prohibits the service when the passwords are different. (see Parulski col. 4, lines 26-30: product customization center (i.e. service center) with image processing capabilities; col. 5, lines 6-9; col. 4, lines 63-65: network server, network communication capabilities)

Parulski does not specifically disclose the usage of passwords. However, Noro discloses the usage of identification information for the camera (see Noro col. 8, lines 47-51; col. 12, lines 50-56: transfer of identification information for a camera device), and Jebens discloses (a) a password of the user, (c) verifies the password received by the communications device with password read, (d) prohibits the services to the user when the password are different. (see Jebens

Art Unit: 2143

col. 2, lines 15-18; col. 11, lines 32-42; col. 11, line 62 - col. 12, line 3; col. 20, lines 29-36: image processing system, password utilization by image processing system)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Parulski to enable the transmission of identification information for a user camera device as taught by Noro, and to enable the usage of a password for authentication as taught by Jebens. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to employ Noro in order to optimize real-time camera control for a client having access control (see Noro col. 3, lines 48-52), and to employ Jebens in order to efficiently reuse digital imagery and reduce costs and difficulties (see Jebens col. 2, lines 8-12).

Regarding Claims 27, 31, Parulski discloses the service method as defined in claims 24, 28, wherein:

- a) a communication device that receives information of a camera owned by a user from the user; (see Parulski col. 12, lines 34-41: image data from camera displayed)
- b) a recording device that records the information; (see Parulski col. 18, lines 27-30: database storage of user information)
- c) a verifying device that reads from the recording device according to the information by the communication device; (see Parulski col. 18, lines 27-30: database user personalization information accessed based on user) and

Art Unit: 2143

- d) a device that allows services to the user. (see Parulski col. 19, lines 49-54: menu capabilities utilized)

Parulski does not disclose the usage of passwords. However, Noro discloses the usage of identification information for the camera (see Noro col. 8, lines 47-51; col. 12, lines 50-56: transfer of identification information for a camera device), and Jebens discloses (a) a password of the user, (c) verifies the password received by the communications device with password read, (d) prohibits the services to the user when the password are different. (see Jebens col. 2, lines 15-18; col. 11, lines 32-42; col. 11, line 62 - col. 12, line 3; col. 20, lines 29-36: image processing system, password utilization by image processing system)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Parulski to enable the transmission of identification information for a user camera device as taught by Noro, and to enable the usage of a password for authentication as taught by Jebens. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to employ Noro in order to optimize real-time camera control for a client having access control (see Noro col. 3, lines 48-52), and to employ Jebens in order to efficiently reuse digital imagery and reduce costs and difficulties (see Jebens col. 2, lines 8-12).

Regarding Claim 38, Parulski discloses the communications apparatus as defined in claim 1, wherein the second communication devices transmits the information to the

Art Unit: 2143

service center according to an operation mode of the camera in order to utilize the service center. (see Parulski col. 4, lines 26-30: service center with network communications ; col. 5, lines 6-9; col. 4, lines 63-65: network server, network communications) Parulski does not specifically disclose the usage of identification information for a camera and the usage of a password. However, Noro and Jebens disclose wherein identification information to the service center according to an operation mode of the camera. (see Noro col. 8, lines 47-51; col. 12, lines 50-56: transfer of identification information for a camera device), and Jebens discloses wherein to execute logon to the service center. (see Jebens col. 11, lines 32-42; col. 11, line 62 - col. 12, line 3; col. 20, lines 29-36: password capability)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Parulski to enable the transmission of identification information for a user camera device as taught by Noro, and to enable the usage of a password for authentication as taught by Jebens. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to employ Noro in order to optimize real-time camera control for a client having access control. (see Noro col. 3, lines 48-52), and to employ Jebens in order to efficiently reuse digital imagery and reduce costs and difficulties (see Jebens col. 2, lines 8-12).

Regarding Claim 39, Parulski discloses the communications apparatus as defined in claim 38, wherein the operation mode of the camera includes an image storage mode and a video conference mode. (see Parulski col. 4, lines 26-30: service center with

Art Unit: 2143

network communications ; col. 5, lines 6-9; col. 4, lines 63-65: network server, network communications ; col. 19, line 66 - col. 20, line 3: image storage capabilities)

6. **Claims 16 - 19, 33 - 37, 42** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Parulski-Noro** and further in view of **Sloane** (US Patent No. 5,918,211).

Regarding Claims 16, 18, 34, 36, Parulski discloses a service center which offers a service on a camera owned by a user in response to a request from the user, the service center comprising:

Parulski does not disclose identification information for a camera device.

However, Noro discloses:

- a) a communication device that receives identification information of the camera from the user; (see Noro col. 8, lines 47-51; col. 12, lines 50-56: transfer of identification information for a camera device)

Parulski discloses a recording device that records the information and a reading device that reads service information from the recording device according to the information and wherein the communication device transmits service data to the user. (see Parulski col. 3, lines 55-60; col. 19, lines 49-54: service processing system, menu capabilities) Parulski does not disclose the usage of after sales information. However Sloane discloses, wherein:

Art Unit: 2143

- b) after-sales service information; (see Sloane col. 4, lines 28-32; col. 7, lines 30-41: utilization of history (i.e. after sales) information in customer management) and
- c) a reading device that reads the after-sales service information; wherein the communication device transmits the read after-sales service information to the user. (see Sloane col. 4, lines 28-32; col. 7, lines 30-41: utilization of history (i.e. after sales) information in customer management)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Parulski to enable the transmission of identification information for a user camera device as taught by Noro, and to enable the utilization of after sales information in customer management as taught by Sloane. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to employ Noro in order to optimize real-time camera control for a client having access control (see Noro col. 3, lines 48-52), and to employ Sloane in order to motivate and alter purchasing decisions of customers (see Sloane col. 1, lines 11-15: "*... More particularly, it relates to a method and apparatus for alerting consumers of sales, or other product promotions, to motivate or alter their purchasing decisions at the point-of-purchase, and further, a security system for the apparatus ...*").

Regarding Claims 17, 19, Parulski discloses the service center, wherein the service information is updating information of a program for the camera. (see Parulski col. 3, lines 55-60; col. 19, lines 49-54: service processing system, menu capabilities) Parulski does not disclose the usage of after-sales information. However, Sloane discloses as

Art Unit: 2143

defined in claims 16, 18, wherein the after-sales information is updating information for the camera. (see Sloane col. 4, lines 28-32; col. 7, lines 30-41: utilization of history (i.e. after sales) information in customer management)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Parulski to enable the transmission of identification information for a user camera device as taught by Noro, and to enable the utilization of after sales information in customer management as taught by Sloane. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to employ Noro in order to optimize real-time camera control for a client having access control (see Noro col. 3, lines 48-52), and to employ Sloane in order to motivate and alter purchasing decisions of customers (see Sloane col. 1, lines 11-15).

Regarding Claims 33, 35, 37, Parulski discloses the service method as defined in claims 32, 34, 36, further comprising:

- a) a payment information recording device that records the identification information and a method of payment; (see Parulski col. 8, lines 31-37; col. 8, lines 44-49: payment capabilities for provided services)
- b) a payment method reading device that reads the method of payment from the payment information recording device according to the identification information received; (see Parulski col. 8, lines 31-37; col. 8, lines 44-49: payment capabilities for provided services) and

Art Unit: 2143

- c) a charge receiving device that receives a charge for a service in accordance with the method of payment read by the payment method reading device. (see Parulski col. 8, lines 31-37; col. 8, lines 44-49: payment capabilities for provided services)

Parulski does not disclose identification information for a camera device of a user. However, Noro discloses identification information for a user camera. (see Noro col. 8, lines 47-51; col. 12, lines 50-56: transfer of identification information for a camera device)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Parulski to enable the transmission of identification information for a user camera device to enable the transmission of identification information for a user camera device as taught by Noro. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to employ Noro in order to optimize real-time camera control for a client having access control. (see Noro col. 3, lines 48-52)

Regarding Claim 42, Parulski discloses the server as defined in claim 8, wherein the utility data includes frequencies in the use of the services. (see Parulski col. 5, lines 6-9: network server system) And, Sloane discloses wherein utility data includes frequencies in the use of the services. (see Sloane col. 4, lines 28-32; col. 7, lines 30-41: utilization of history (i.e. after sales) information in customer management)

The term "frequencies" is not defined within the specification. The frequency of services is the occurrence and collection of after-sales (i.e. history) information.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Parulski to enable the utilization of after sales information in customer management as taught by Sloane. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to employ Sloane in order to motivate and alter purchasing decisions of customers (see Sloane col. 1, lines 11-15).

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kyung H. Shin whose telephone number is (571) 272-3920. The examiner can normally be reached on 9 am - 7 pm.

Art Unit: 2143

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David A. Wiley can be reached on (571) 272-3923. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

K H S

Kyung H Shin
Patent Examiner
Art Unit 2143

KHS
February 27, 2006



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